

## LIST OF FISHES FROM EGMONT KEY, FLORIDA, IN THE MUSEUM OF YALE COLLEGE, WITH DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES.

BY DAVID S. JORDAN.

A small collection of fishes from Egmont Key, in Tampa Bay, Southern Florida, belonging to the Museum of Yale College, has been sent to me for identification by Professor A. E. Verrill. The fishes were collected some years ago, a part by Mr. William F. Coons, the remainder by Mr. E. Jewett. In the following list the species collected by Mr. Jewett are marked with the initial "J". Those not thus marked were obtained by Mr. Coons. The numbers given are those on the register of the Museum of Yale College. Those marked with a star (\*) have been presented to the Museum of Indiana University.

1. *Rhinobatus lentiginosus* Garman. (805, 821\*.)

An adult specimen and a fetus.

2. *Opisthonema oglinum* (Le Sueur) Bean. (809.)

(*Opisthonema thrissa* Auct., not *Clupea thrissa* L.)

The original type of *Clupea thrissa* L. was a fish brought from China by Lagerstrom and described by Linnæus' pupil Odhel, in the *Amœn. Academ.*, v, 251, under the name (prebinomial) of *Clupea thryza*. Lagerstrom's fish was a species of *Dorosoma*. The *Clupea thrissa* of Osbeck was also a *Dorosoma*. In the synonymy given by Linnæus, of *Clupea thrissa*, in the tenth edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, are included, among others, some references to our *Opisthonema*. In this twelfth edition of the same work is a description of a *Clupea thrissa* received from Dr. Garden of Charleston. This "*thrissa*" is *Dorosoma cepedianum*. The species called *Clupea thrissa* by Broussonet, Cuvier and most later authors, is our *Opisthonema*, but the specific name *thrissa* can be properly used only for the Chinese *Dorosoma*, for which it was at first intended. The oldest name belonging to our species (as already noted by Dr. Bean, Mss.) is that of *Megalops oglina* Le Sueur.

3. *Sidera ocellata* (Agassiz) J. and G. (804; 824\* [J]; 840.)

4. *Cœcula souticaris* (Goode and Bean) J. and G. (800\*; 801.)

Head  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in distance to vent; trunk very slightly shorter than tail; cleft of mouth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in head, in a specimen  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

Pectorals very minute. This specimen agrees equally well with the description of *Cæcula scuticaris* and *Cæcula teres*, nor is it evident, from the published accounts, how the two are to be distinguished from each other.

5. *Cæcula bascanium* sp. nov. (826 [J].)

This species belongs to the same group as *Cæcula scuticaris* and *C. teres*, but is distinguished from either by the shorter head and better developed pectoral fin. The type is 31 inches long, in fair condition.

Body extremely slender, subterete, its greatest depth little more than two-fifths length of head; head short; snout short, 7 times in head; mouth very small; lower jaw thin, included, not extending forward to the anterior nostril, which is in a short tube; teeth short, subconic, bluntish, a little unequal; their points directed backward; lower teeth nearly in one series; upper teeth uniserial laterally, partly biserial anteriorly; vomerine teeth in a rhombic patch, some of them a little enlarged. Eye moderate, its length rather more than half snout, its centre scarcely behind middle of upper jaw. Cleft of mouth  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in length of head. Gill-opening vertical, about as wide as isthmus, its upper edge about on level of upper edge of pectoral; pectoral small, but larger than in related species, a little broader than long and about as long as snout. Dorsal fin very low, beginning at a point about midway between front of eye and gill-opening; anal similar to dorsal. Head  $11\frac{1}{2}$  times in distance from snout to vent. Trunk a little longer than tail. Total length 31 inches; head  $1\frac{2}{5}$  inches; trunk  $14\frac{4}{5}$ ; tail  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . Color in spirits, dark-brown, nearly or quite uniform; fins paler.

6. *Ophichthys intertinctus* (Richardson) Günther. (803\*; 825 [J].)

Dark brown above, paler below; sides and back with about three rows of large, ovate, brown spots, somewhat irregular in size and position, those of the upper row smallest, the large and small ones of the lower row somewhat alternating; spots on head small and numerous. Dorsal with an interrupted dark margin; anal with a darker edge; pectorals blackish. Head  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in trunk; cleft of mouth nearly half length of head; pectoral about 5 in head. Dorsal commencing a little behind end of pectoral. Tail rather longer than rest of body. The dentition is well described by Dr. Günther (viii, 57).

Two large specimens. This species has not been previously recorded from the waters of the United States.

7. *Myrophis egmontis* sp. nov. (802; 827\* [J.].)

Two specimens in fair condition.

Head small, slender, moderately pointed; anterior nostril in a short tube; posterior nostril large, with a raised rim, placed directly behind the anterior; cleft of mouth rather short, extending to beyond the rather large eye, which is more than half the length of the snout; cleft of mouth  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in head; teeth in both jaws subequal, pointed, slightly compressed, arranged in single series, those of both jaws directed backward, the lower teeth being more oblique than the upper; upper jaw with about 4 small fixed canines. No teeth on vomer in either of the typical specimens. Tongue not free. Lower jaw considerably shorter than upper, its edge considerably curved, concave in profile. Nape somewhat elevated. Top of head with large pores.

Head  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in distance from snout to vent; head and trunk a little shorter than tail. Body slender, its greatest depth a little more than length of gape. Pectoral fin short and broad, slightly longer than snout; gill-opening short, oblique, extending downward and backward from near the middle of the base of the pectoral. Dorsal fin beginning behind vent, in one specimen at a distance about equal to length of gape; in the other specimen, a little farther forward; dorsal fin very low in front, becoming gradually higher toward the tip of tail; anal fin low, but well developed, considerably higher than dorsal, highest anteriorly, uniting with the dorsal around the tail.

Color in spirits, dark-brown, apparently uniform, somewhat paler below.

Length of specimen about 15 inches.

We refer this species to *Myrophis*, although its dorsal is inserted very much farther back than in any of the known species of that genus. The absence of vomerine teeth, if normal, still farther separates it from the other species, and it is not unlikely that it should be regarded as the type of a distinct genus.

One of the types (827) has been presented to the U. S. National Museum.

8. *Siphostoma affine* (Günther) Jordan. (839\* [4].)

9. *Stromateus alepidotus* (L.) Jor. and Gilb. (812.)

The adoption of the earlier name, *Stromateus paru* L., for this species is perhaps premature, until West Indian specimens are examined.

10. *Trachynotus carolinus* (L.) Gill. (810.)

11. *Lutjanus campechianus* Poey. (842\* [2].)

12. *Chætodipterus faber* (Broussonet) J. and G. (811.)

13. *Batrachus pardus* Goode and Bean. (823 [J].)

One specimen, with the typical coloration of this form.

14. *Gobiesox virgatulus* Jordan and Gilbert. (838 [3].)

Three specimens; the largest rather more than three inches long, thus much larger than the original types. Caudal dusky; a dusky blotch on front of dorsal, D. 11, A. 8. Eyes very small, barely one-fourth interorbital width. Head 3; its width  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Lower teeth moderate, entire; upper bluntish, in two or three rows, two of the outer a little enlarged. This is probably identical with *Gobiesox nudus* Günther, but it cannot be the original *Cyclopterus nudus* of L.

15. *Scorpæna stearnsi* Goode and Bean. (806.)

16. *Achirus brachialis* Bean. (843)

A very young example, brown with a few irregular large whitish spots.

17. *Aphoristia plagiusa* (L.) Jor. and Gilb. (843.)

A very young specimen.

18. *Malthe vespertilio* L., var. *radiata* Mitch. (795.)

A short-nosed individual of the type which has been called *Malthe cubifrons* Rich, and *Lophius radiatus* Mitchell.

19. *Antennarius ocellatus* (Bloch and Schneider) Poey. (796\*; 797; 822 [J].)

*Pescador* Parra, Peces de Cuba, Pl. 1, 1787.

*Lophius vespertilio*, var. *d*, *ocellatus* Bloch and Schneider, Ichth., 1801, 142.

*Antennarius pleurophthalmus* Gill., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863, 92.

Color in spirits, brown; pale on the head and belly, darker posteriorly; anterior region covered with small, sharply defined black spots; the spots posteriorly larger, and more vague in outline, some of them diffuse shades; fins spotted like the body; vertical fins with some paler spots also, and a pale edge;

sides of body also with irregular gray leprous blotches (perhaps pink in life), the largest between last dorsal spine and first dorsal ray, forming a saddle; numerous smaller areas below this to base of pectoral; some on head; a small saddle between second and third dorsal spines; a large ring of the same grayish color, behind dorsal, forming a ring about caudal peduncle; some other blotches between soft dorsal and anal; a ring of black dots about eye; a large oblong black spot on middle of base of soft dorsal, surrounded by a light brownish ring; a similar ocellus below and a little before this on side of body, and a third on caudal fin a little before and above its centre; a few whitish dermal flaps on soft dorsal; inside of mouth black, with broad whitish longitudinal stripes, these most distinct on the tongue. Third dorsal spine much longer than second, its length equal to its distance from tip of snout; length of maxillary  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in body. Upper part of head with some coarse, four-rooted stellar tubercles.

Our specimens agree very closely with the description of Dr. Gill. There can, however, be little doubt of their identity with with the *Pescador* of Parra, on which the *Lophius ocellatus* of Bloch and Schneider was based. The characteristic position of the ocellated spots is precisely the same in the two. I therefore adopt for it the name *ocellatus*. It is not improbable that *Antennarius annulatus* Gill, from Garden Key, will be found identical with *A. multiocellatus* (Cuv. and Val.).

20. *Balistes carolinensis* Gmelin. (805.)

21. *Alutera schœpfi* (Walbaum) Goode and Bean. (834.)

22. *Diodon liturosus* Shaw. (815.)

A young specimen, apparently corresponding to Dr. Günther's var. *a*, of *Diodon maculatus*.